

# Proterhinus of Hawaii (Coleoptera: Aglycyderidae)

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In the last issue of these "Proceedings" I presented a paper on the *Proterhinus* of Lanai, and now I wish to offer a key to those of the island of Hawaii.

The species of *Proterhinus* found on Hawaii form an assemblage of very closely allied, unspecialized or slightly modified, rather ordinary forms that are most difficult to separate by description or synoptic table. The peculiarly evolved and oddly modified groups found on Kauai and Oahu, for example, are absent from Hawaii. The entire Hawaii group, as I understand it, has not evolved to anywhere near the extent that those of Oahu have and apparently is much younger.

I am not altogether satisfied with the key as it now stands. The characters of differentiation between several of the species are, it seems to me, weak. Additional studies and more field work will produce results that should modify or strengthen parts of the key. I have worked entirely from Bishop Museum's share of the typical specimens from Dr. Perkins' Fauna Hawaiiensis collection.

Three species are omitted from the key because I have seen no specimens of them; they are discussed after the key. Blackburn referred some Hawaii specimens to *P. debilis* Sharp, but I am inclined to believe that some error was made. I have therefore not considered *P. debilis* as being found on Hawaii.

The names in parentheses refer to the food of the species.

## KEY TO THE HAWAII PROTERHINUS

1. Humeri obviously, and usually conspicuously, almost or quite acutely angulate, projecting forward around the basal angles of the prothorax ..... 2
- Humeri not angulate and not projecting forward around the hind angles of the prothorax, but rounded off ..... 12
- 2(1). Pronotum with long or comparatively long, conspicuously erect, straight, or almost straight, spike-like setae in addition to the depressed squamules; elytra bristling with even longer setae; a very "spiny" species (polyphagous) ..... blackburni Sharp
- Pronotum without long erect setae, with curved, decumbent, sub-squamiform setae only, at least never with erect setae on the disk ..... 3
- 3(2). Elytra with all or almost all of the shorter setae erect and not squamiform, not forming distinct patches of condensed, prostrate, subsquamiform setae except slightly on the scutellar callosities ..... 4
- Elytra with numerous conspicuous patches of condensed, prostrate, squamiform setae ..... 5
- 4(3). Second elytral intervals comparatively deeply impressed in the basal half, the suture therefore appearing elevated; scutellar

- callosities distinct, but low; long setae quite dense on the sides and declivity (*Cibotium*, *Sadleria*) ..... **ferrugineus** Perkins  
 Second elytral intervals not impressed, disk flattened, scutellar callosities obsolete; long setae rather sparsely scattered. .... **desquamatus** Perkins
- 5(3). Lateral foveae of pronotum obsolete ..... 6  
 Lateral foveae of pronotum distinct ..... 7
- 6(5). Sides of pronotum from base to subapical constriction very densely clothed with a large patch of white and golden squamules that almost entirely hides the derm; first elytral interval bare of squamules in basal fourth ..... **similis** Blackburn  
 Sides of pronotum without such a dense patch of squamules; first elytral interval with squamules on the basal fourth. .... **tarsalis** Blackburn
- 7(5). Scutellar callosities obsolete (*Straussia*) ... **subangularis** Perkins  
 Scutellar callosities distinct ..... 8
- 8(7). Humeri forming distinct obtuse angles; elytra with coarse raised and depressed areas ..... **vulcanus** Perkins  
 Humeri forming obvious acute angles; elytra variably sculptured. .... 9
- 9(8). Eyes subtriangular, obviously conical; elytra with a single longitudinal costa representing the fifth interval, running from near the postero-lateral corner of the scutellar callosity to apical third, without very conspicuous patches of condensed squamules. .... **peles** Perkins  
 Eyes more hemispherical than conical; elytra with conspicuous patches of condensed squamules ..... 10
- 10(9). Dorsum for most part reddish, with only small areas dark. .... **rufescens** Perkins  
 Dorsum usually for most part dark, if the elytra are mostly reddish then the pronotum at least is dark ..... 11
- 11(10). Disk of elytra distinctly and broadly flattened .... **affinis** Perkins  
 Disk of the elytra convex ..... **gracilis** Sharp
- 12(1). Sutural intervals rather distinctly elevated from base to declivity. .... **tarsalis** Blackburn  
 Sutural intervals not elevated ..... 13
- 13(12). With a conspicuous pale humeral patch of condensed squamules (be sure your specimen is clean) ..... 14  
 Without conspicuous pale humeral patches ..... 15
- 14(13). Elytra obviously impressed down the middle, conspicuously maculate ..... **hypotretus** Perkins  
 Elytra convex and not at all impressed down the middle, normally uniformly very dark throughout (*Straussia*). .... **subangularis** Perkins
- 15(13). Antennae entirely very dark ..... **similis** Blackburn  
 Antennae usually for the most part reddish, at least the basal segments reddish (polyphagous) .... **deceptor major** Perkins  
 .... **deceptor konanus** Perkins
- I can find no dependable characters on the varieties of *P. deceptor* in the collection at Bishop Museum to warrant their separation.

## SPECIES OMITTED

1. **Proterhinus ater** Perkins. Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc. 4: 356, 1920.  
 This species is closely allied to *P. similis* Blackburn, and Dr. Perkins says that he may have previously confused it with that species. Judging from the description, it is probable that this species

would run to *similis* in the key, but I cannot list characters to separate the two species. From Kona, 3,000 feet.

2. *Proterhinus eurhynchus* Perkins. Fauna Haw. 2: 239, pl. x, fig. 9, 1900.

This species was described from two males from Kilauea. It is supposedly allied to *P. affinis* Perkins, but is darker in color.

3. *Proterhinus hawaiiensis* Perkins. Fauna Haw. 2: 236, pl. x, fig. 8, 1900.

This large species (4.0–4.75 mm.) was described from a female from Kona, 3,000 feet, and a male from Olaa, 2,000 feet. The elytra are somewhat depressed along the suture. It probably will fall in couplets 8 or 11 in the key.

4. *Proterhinus blackburni hystrix* Sharp. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 527, 1881. Perkins, Fauna Haw. 2: 246, 1900.

It seems to me that there is little reason for maintaining the name *hystrix* as a "variety" of *blackburni*. I cannot find reliable characters on the specimens in the Fauna Hawaiiensis collection to separate the two supposed forms. *P. blackburni* is a variable species.